Quiz 10 – Chapter 7 – The Politics of Interest Groups  
  
1. Which of the following would not be a goal of an interest group?

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|  | a. | Getting its members elected to public office |
|  | b. | Having government policies passed that benefit the group |
|  | c. | Influencing government officials regarding legislation |
|  | d. | Making policy preferences known to government officials |

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2. Which constitutional right is the foundation of the right to form and participate in interest groups?

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|  | a. | Free speech |
|  | b. | Freedom of association |
|  | c. | The right to vote |
|  | d. | Equal protection under the laws |

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3. ​Which of the following is *not* a reason for the growth and diversity of interest groups in the United States?

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|  | a. | ​A political culture that values the right of association and citizen organizations |
|  | b. | ​A decentralized government structure that provides many access points |
|  | c. | ​A lack of unified and responsible political parties |
|  | d. | ​A legal system that requires citizen membership in interest groups |

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4. The decentralized structure of Texas politics and governance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ability of interest groups to influence public policy.

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|  | a. | decreases |
|  | b. | eliminates |
|  | c. | increases |
|  | d. | has no effect on |

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5. Which of the following is true of interest groups and parties in Texas?

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|  | a. | Texas has strong political parties and influential interest groups. |
|  | b. | Texas has weak political parties and ineffective interest groups. |
|  | c. | Texas has strong political parties and ineffective interest groups. |
|  | d. | Texas has weak political parties and influential interest groups. |

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6. The Texas Tea Party is ​

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|  | a. | ​a powerful faction within the Texas Republican Party. |
|  | b. | ​a political party that formed to challenge both the Republican and Democratic Parties. |
|  | c. | ​an interest group that promotes the interests of tea growers and distributors. |
|  | d. | ​a minor faction within the Texas Democratic Party. |

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7. Which occupational group is least likely to have a large representation in an interest group?

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|  | a. | Lawyers |
|  | b. | Accountants |
|  | c. | Physicians |
|  | d. | Receptionists |

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8. Which of the following is *not* a common reason that citizens join interest groups?​

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|  | a. | ​They are not accepted as members of official political parties. |
|  | b. | ​They enter the workforce and want or need to join a professional or occupational group. |
|  | c. | ​They want to associate with a group of like-minded individuals working for a cause they believe in. |
|  | d. | ​They receive information or benefits from the interest group. |

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9. Most political interest groups represent

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|  | a. | organized blue-collar labor. |
|  | b. | professional and managerial occupations. |
|  | c. | minimum-wage employees. |
|  | d. | fixed-income retirees. |

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10. Interest groups organized to promote policies that maximize profits and wages for their members are known as ​

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|  | a. | ​economic interest groups. |
|  | b. | ​social groups. |
|  | c. | ​public interest groups. |
|  | d. | ​social movements. |

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11. Which of the following goals would a business organization be *least* likely to pursue?

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|  | a. | Tax reductions, breaks, and subsidies |
|  | b. | Limits on lawsuits against corporations |
|  | c. | Fewer concessions to labor unions |
|  | d. | Increased safety and environmental standards |

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12. Which kind of group exists to promote policies that would increase wages, adequate health and unemployment insurance, and promote safe working conditions?

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|  | a. | Business groups |
|  | b. | Labor groups |
|  | c. | Illegal immigrants |
|  | d. | Ethnic groups |

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13. Texas doctors successfully used their professional organizations in lobbying the 76th Legislature to make Texas the first state that allows

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|  | a. | for the taxing of interest groups. |
|  | b. | public school teachers to form unions. |
|  | c. | state employees to legally go out on strike. |
|  | d. | doctors to collectively bargain with health maintenance organizations. |

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14. Which of the following is the largest state government employees group in Texas?

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|  | a. | Texas Public Employees Association |
|  | b. | Texas City Management Association |
|  | c. | Justices of the Peace and Constables Association of Texas |
|  | d. | Texas City Attorneys Association |

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15. Which of the following is *not* one of the main goals of racial and ethnic groups in Texas?

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|  | a. | Eliminate racial discrimination |
|  | b. | Reduce government interference in the economy |
|  | c. | Improve public schools and increase educational opportunities |
|  | d. | Obtain greater representation in elected offices |

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16. Which of the following would *not* be among the interest groups that Texas legislators identify as most powerful?​

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|  | a. | ​Public interest groups advocating campaign finance reform |
|  | b. | ​An interest group representing oil and gas companies |
|  | c. | ​A professional association representing physicians |
|  | d. | A ​trade association representing the tobacco industry |

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17. Which of the following techniques do interest groups use to influence policy decisions?

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|  | a. | Lobbying |
|  | b. | Campaign financing |
|  | c. | Providing favors and gifts |
|  | d. | All of these choices are techniques used by interest groups. |

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18. Which of the following is an example of an electioneering technique?

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|  | a. | Coordinating a “Get Out the Vote” (GOTV) campaign |
|  | b. | Lunch meetings with elected officials to establish personal relationships |
|  | c. | Getting group members to email or call legislators to influence their vote on an important issue |
|  | d. | Testifying at a committee hearing |

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19. Which of the following statements best explains campaign finance laws for candidates running for a seat in the Texas legislature?

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|  | a. | There is no limit on how much a PAC may contribute directly to a campaign. |
|  | b. | There is no limit on how much a corporation can donate directly to a campaign. |
|  | c. | There is no limit on how much a labor union can donate directly to a campaign. |
|  | d. | There are no disclosure requirements for campaigns and lobbyists. |

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20. Members of the Texas Ethics Commission are selected by the

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|  | a. | voters in a general election. |
|  | b. | Texas state legislature. |
|  | c. | Texas governor. |
|  | d. | U.S. Congress. |

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